

# THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

ELEVENTH YEAR

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

TWO CENTS

## HOLIDAY EXPECTATIONS.

ACH member of your family, and all your friends will expect a Christmas present from you.

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The Whole County Included, Although The Movement Is Just Starting In This City—Society Made Up Of Ex-Prisoners Of War To Be Formed—Several in Town.

The veterans of Columbiana county who spent a portion of their time in southern prisons during the late war will soon be organized into a society of their own.

Many of these organizations exist in different parts of the country, and wherever a few ex-prisoners are gathered together they usually unite in some form, and have stated meetings, where they review the days when they suffered and starved in the prison pens of the south. The organizations are, as a rule, very successful, and that is why they want one in this county.

There are a large number of ex-prisoners in the county, and it is thought that the society can be formed and maintained with a good membership. Mr. Alex McGraw, of this city, is among the leaders in the movement, and he hopes that all men in the county who were prisoners will take a deep interest, so that a meeting can be arranged in the near future. Mr. McGraw was in Andersonville for months, where he suffered all the indignities the rebels heaped upon Union prisoners. Clerk Gipner, of the water department, is another resident who suffered for months in that awful pen. He was nothing more than a boy at that time, and was in a bad way physically when he was released. Captain Palmer was also a prisoner there, having spent more than a year in the hands of the rebels before he was released. There are others in the city, and if they can get together it will not be long until all the other towns of the county will come in.

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Manager Smith, of the football team, announces that the game arranged for tomorrow afternoon will not be played, as it was impossible for the college boys to get here. This winds up the football season, and while the city has not witnessed many games, the players are well satisfied with the sentiment created by the sport. A meeting will be called soon at which arrangements will be commenced and plans mapped out for next season. A first-class team will be organized, and a number of games will be played.

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East End has another demand to make of the railroad company, and since the request for a freight agent met with no favorable response, the people in that part of town want the passenger trains to stop in that part of the city. There was a time when the train in the morning and the noon train going east stopped at East End, but the officials discontinued this and now people must come to the city if they want to go east or west. East End is a well developed village of itself and there are many towns along the line giving it much less patronage than not only have trains stop, but have an agent.

### MISSING THE TRAIN.

A Laughable Scene at the Passenger Station.

A laughable scene was caused at the passenger station today by a man who wanted to catch the noon train. He ran out of the station waving his arms and shouting just as the train began to move. Finding that this would not stop it, he ran down the platform at a gait that would turn the ordinary sprinter green with envy; but he was too late. He came within a few inches of making the rear platform, but he could not cover the distance, and walked sadly back, while the crowd smiled.

### A SIDE SWIPE.

The Republican Press Can Not Forget Our Congressman.

The last issue of the American Economist printed a very good picture of Hon. Robert W. Taylor, of Lisbon, congressman from this district and state secretary of the American Protective Tariff league of Ohio. This is in marked distinction from the other ing.

gentleman who represented this district in congress. The only picture we remember seeing of him was the one Tom Reed made of him when he appeared before the ways and means committee asking for the retention of the McKinley duties on pottery.— Salem News.

### TO TALK OF GAS.

Trades Council Will Take Up the Subject Tomorrow.

The meeting of Trades council is postponed from this evening until tomorrow night, because of some decidedly important business that comes before the body. It is said that the ordinance reducing the price of gas that was recently introduced into council, will be the principal business to discuss. The council is deeply interested in the question, and is pushing the movement for a lower rate. Whether they will be successful remains to be seen, although it is understood that strong influence will be brought to bear on council, looking to the passage of the bill.

### DON'T LIKE IT.

President Cleveland's Reference to the Tariff Condemned.

The president's message was generally discussed in the city today, and words of praise or condemnation could be heard on all sides. The financial policy is generally credited with being good, but the reference to the tariff is looked upon as being a hide bound partisan utterance. The explanation by which the president seeks to cover bond issues comes in for its share of condemnation, but the firm stand in favor of the Monroe doctrine meets with approval. The message complete will be found in the supplement issued with this evening's NEWS REVIEW.

### A NEW SYSTEM.

The Clerks May Work Under Different Hours.

A new system of time for the business houses in the city is being talked about, and is meeting with favor from merchants as well as clerks. The idea is to have the stores open until 7:30 o'clock every evening during the months of April, May and June in the spring, and October, November and December at the other end of the year. Business men count in this way that they will have abundant time to supply the trade, and the clerks will not have long hours. It is understood that an effort will be made to push the plan to a success.

### A NEW FEED.

Farmers Are Utilizing Ground Corn Cobs For Cattle.

A correspondent writes the NEWS REVIEW that the Kansas idea of feeding cattle what is known as corn and cob meal is being tried in the southern part of the county with success. The cattle consume the feed greedily, and seem to be as well satisfied as though they were getting the corn meal usually fed in spite of the fact that 18 per cent of the new feed is cob. Experiments made in the west show the feed to be nutritious and helpful.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Boatmen Got Too Near a Towboat at Night.

Three men in a boat, evidently residents of West Virginia who had been in the city, were almost run down by a boat on the river yesterday. They had pulled out from shore near the west end of Second street, and did not see the big boat or expected to get out of its way without trouble, but they miscalculated the distance and came near being run down. The names of the parties could not be learned.

### TELLING OF ARMENIA.

Joe the Turk Will Speak at the Salvation Army Barracks.

Captain Garabed, the Salvation Army officer, who is known all over the country as "Joe the Turk," will conduct meetings at the barracks on Fourth street, assisted by Captain Parker, on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Captain Garabed will on Saturday night speak of the persecution of Christians in Armenia, and knowing the country and its people, will be in a position to give an interesting address.

### REVEREND TALMAGE COMING.

The Pittsburg Divine Will Preach at the First Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Lee, at the meeting in the First Presbyterian church last evening, announced that Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, of Pittsburg, would preach at the services tonight. The gentleman, it will be remembered, delivered a sermon in this city when the First Presbyterian church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last winter. A number of Wellsville people will attend the meeting this evening.

## WE HAVE NO JUDGE

Judge Billingsley Telephoned the Governor Last Night.

### THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED

No Appointment Has Yet Been Made, But the Southern Part of the County Continues to Believe Mr. Smith Will Get the Plum.

W. L. Smith and J. J. Purinton returned at noon today from Columbus, and brought the intelligence that Governor McKinley had not yet appointed a common pleas judge for this county.

The battle for the place has become hot the past few days, and P. M. Smith and Judge Young were represented in Columbus yesterday. The gentlemen who presented their claims were earnest, but Governor McKinley could not see his way clear to make the appointment yesterday, at least no one had been named for the place at a late hour this afternoon. Mr. Purinton stated to a reporter that the case of Mr. Smith was all right, and things were coming his way. Judge Billingsley was anxious to be relieved from duty at once and wired Governor McKinley last night, asking him to accept the resignation. This, the governor did, and now there is no common pleas judge in the county. All the attorneys were at Mr. Purinton's office this afternoon to hear the report of his trip. Nothing as to the time when the appointment will be made is given out, but good news for the friends of Mr. Smith is expected very soon.

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"The remedy for this sort of thing is easily found, for my experience has been that city officials want to do right. Let some level-headed man get up in council, declare himself against the thing, and there will be enough to stand by him. In fact it will become the popular side, and while the people may call the city stingy and mean, it will not be long until the force of the argument appeals to every man who owns property, and will bring about a better condition."

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The Republican Press Can Not Forget Our Congressman.

The last issue of the American Economist printed a very good picture of Hon. Robert W. Taylor, of Lisbon, congressman from this district and state secretary of the American Protective Tariff league of Ohio. This is in marked distinction from the other

gentleman who represented this district in congress. The only picture we remember seeing of him was the one Tom Reed made of him when he appeared before the ways and means committee asking for the retention of the McKinley duties on pottery.—Salem News.

### TO TALK OF GAS.

Trades Council Will Take Up the Subject Tomorrow.

The meeting of Trades council is postponed from this evening until tomorrow night, because of some decidedly important business that comes before the body. It is said that the ordinance reducing the price of gas that was recently introduced into council, will be the principal business to discuss. The council is deeply interested in the question, and is pushing the movement for a lower rate. Whether they will be successful remains to be seen, although it is understood that strong influence will be brought to bear on council, looking to the passage of the bill.

### DON'T LIKE IT.

President Cleveland's Reference to the Tariff Condemned.

The president's message was generally discussed in the city today, and words of praise or condemnation could be heard on all sides. The financial policy is generally credited with being good, but the reference to the tariff is looked upon as being a hide bound partisan utterance. The explanation by which the president seeks to cover bond issues comes in for its share of condemnation, but the firm stand in favor of the Monroe doctrine meets with approval. The message complete will be found in the supplement issued with this evening's NEWS REVIEW.

### A NEW SYSTEM.

The Clerks May Work Under Different Hours.

A new system of time for the business houses in the city is being talked about, and is meeting with favor from merchants as well as clerks. The idea is to have the stores open until 7:30 o'clock every evening during the months of April, May and June in the spring, and October, November and December at the other end of the year. Business men count in this way that they will have abundant time to supply the trade, and the clerks will not have long hours. It is understood that an effort will be made to push the plan to a success.

### A NEW FEED.

Farmers Are Utilizing Ground Corn Cobs For Cattle.

A correspondent writes the NEWS REVIEW that the Kansas idea of feeding cattle what is known as corn and cob meal is being tried in the southern part of the county with success. The cattle consume the feed greedily, and seem to be as well satisfied as though they were getting the corn meal usually fed in spite of the fact that 18 per cent of the new feed is cob. Experiments made in the west show the feed to be nutritious and helpful.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Boatmen Got Too Near a Towboat at Night.

Three men in a boat, evidently residents of West Virginia who had been in the city, were almost run down by a boat on the river yesterday. They had pulled out from shore near the west end of Second street, and did not see the big boat or expected to get out of its way without trouble, but they miscalculated the distance and came near being run down. The names of the parties could not be learned.

### TELLING OF ARMENIA.

Joe the Turk Will Speak at the Salvation Army Barracks.

&lt;

## THE NEWS REVIEW.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

VOLUME II. NUMBER 150

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Six Months in Advance .60ADVERTISERS Will make note  
of insertion copy for ads must be in before  
9 o'clock of the day on which they are to be  
published. A personal column will be  
available for those who put up in this  
section. Neat ads take time. The earlier your  
copy, the more attractive your advertisement.  
So hustle in your copy at or before 9 o'clock.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
OF Ohio.MR. REED and gentlemen of the  
house, please give us back that  
pottery duty that the last Democratic  
congress took away.THE president's message was a surprise,  
for his supporters have long  
been saying that he would this time  
show his claims to being classed  
among statesmen.MR. CLEVELAND's reference to the  
Monroe doctrine sounds as though he  
winked the other eye when he wrote  
the words. Certain it is that the  
president's policy in the past does not  
fit well with his last expression.

## FOR BETTER ROADS.

If the legislators would draw nearer to  
the people than the members of any  
general assembly has been for many  
years, they should not allow the next  
session to pass without some legislation  
that will make better roads for Ohio.  
They are needed in every part of the state, and there is not a county  
but what would be benefited in a great  
measure. The farming and business  
interests would derive perhaps more  
direct benefit than any other, but the  
people as a whole would reap some  
good. When winter comes and the  
mud becomes so deep that farmers,  
only under great stress, consent to  
seek the markets, the mechanic  
and the merchant pays for bad  
roads in high prices for produce. Butter  
and eggs become scarce, and while  
they seem a small part of the world,  
the amount of money spent in increased  
prices, that could not be charged if the markets were full of  
them every day, would soon build all  
the roads the state needs. We do not  
for a moment think that good roads  
are decried by the average legislator  
because he believes Ohio does not need  
them, but there is no denying that  
this matter has been belittled and decried  
in the past, and the time is coming when it will be most important  
issue.Anyone who has children will rejoice  
with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield,  
N. J. His little boy, five years of age,  
was sick with croup. For two days  
and nights he tried various remedies  
recommended by friends and neighbors.  
He says, "I thought I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's  
Cough remedy advertised and thought  
I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him  
next day and a cure was effected. I  
keep this remedy in the house now  
and as soon as any of my children show  
signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." Twenty-five  
and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. H. Bulger, druggist.

## Leland at the Grand Friday.

## Leland at the Grand Friday.

## A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y.,  
says that he always keeps Dr. King's  
New Discovery in the house and his  
family has always found the very best  
results follow its use; that he would  
not be without it, if procurable. G.  
A. Dykeman druggist, Catskill, N. Y.,  
says that Dr. King's New Discovery is  
undoubtedly the best cough remedy;  
that he has used it in his family for  
eight years, and it has never failed to  
do all that is claimed for it. Why not  
try a remedy so long tried and tested.  
Trial bottles free at Potts drug store.  
Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

## Leland at the Grand Friday.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent  
real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas,  
has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea remedy in his family  
for several years as occasion required,  
and always with perfect success. He  
says: "I find it a perfect cure for our  
baby when troubled with colic or  
dysentery. I now feel that my outfit  
is not complete without a bottle of  
this remedy at home or on a trip away  
from home. For sale by A. H. Bulger,  
druggist."

## A COLD WAVE

Is coming. The United States signal service bureau asserts  
positively that the cold wave will stay with us. Better get  
your Winter Overcoat for emergency service.

\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12.

Handsome shades of black and blue are our best sellers, but  
we have grays and mixtures for the man who wants a change.

## BOYS' ULSTERS.

Age 4 to 19 years. Our styles cannot be excelled. Parents,  
you want your boy dressed warm and have a stylish appear-  
ance. You should see our new styles we just received.

## JOSEPH BROS.

Our store will be open this month in the evenings.

## AS STATESMEN SEE IT

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With the President's Attitude on Foreign  
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message was disappointing because it  
did not provide a method for raising  
revenue. All of the Republicans who  
are known as sound money men were  
especially disappointed on account of  
this feature of the message. The silver  
men were, of course, very emphatic in  
their disapproval of the president's  
policy. The judges of the United States  
will find some day that this sort of  
patronage involves a corresponding  
responsibility, and they will not like that  
at all."

## Brazil Won't Arbitrate.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4.—A Rio Janeiro  
dispatch to Del Dario says that the  
Brazilian council of ministers has decided  
to refuse to submit either the  
Trinidad dispute with England or the  
Amapa dispute with France to arbitration.

## A Sewing Machine Trust.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—The newly incorporated  
American Machine company, which was organized by Cleve-  
land men, is planned to control the sales of the entire sewing  
machine product of the United States.

## Two Persons Frozen to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Two persons were  
frozen to death last night as a result of  
the unexpected cold wave that struck this  
city, and two others narrowly escaped  
succes-Both curiosity and interest were  
manifested by the members of the house  
in the president's message. Members  
expressed surprise that no recommendation  
was made for the supply of the treasury  
deficit. In the discussion of foreign affairs,  
the portion devoted to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine  
in connection with the boundary line  
dispute and the suggestions regarding  
Cuba attracted special attention. An elaborate resolution  
was introduced in the recommendations  
for the retirement of the greenbacks  
and the extension of the national banking system. Several  
of the Democratic leaders who differ with  
the president on the financial question  
refused to express their opinions for publication.

## German Reichstag Opened.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The reichstag has  
been opened, the speech from the  
throne being read by Prince Hohenlohe,  
the chancellor.

## Mt. Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, Dec. 4.—Mount Vesuvius is  
in eruption. Three distinct torrents of  
lava are flowing from Atriodel Cavallo.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3  
WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$6@60c; No. 2 red, 67@68c.  
CORN—New No. 2 yellow ear, 34@35c; new  
shelled, 33@34c; high mixed shelled, 32  
@33c; mixed ear, 32@33c; old No. 2 yellow ear  
corn, 38@39c; old No. 2 shelled corn, 37@38c.OATS—No. 1 white, 24@25c; No. 2 do, 23@24c;  
extra No. 3 white, 22@23c; light  
mixed, 21@21c.HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$16.50; No. 2 timothy,  
\$15.50@15.75; mixed clover, \$14.25@14.75; pack-  
ing, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1 feeding grass, \$11.75  
12.00; wagon hay, \$17.00@18.50; for timothy.BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 27@28c; Ohio  
fancy creamery, 23@24c; country roll  
low grade and cooking, 5@6c.CHEESE—Fancy New York, September  
make, full cream, large size, 16@16c; New  
York flats, 11@12c; fancy Ohio, September  
make, 9@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tube, 12@13c;  
Hamburg, 11@12c; Ohio Swiss, in tubes,  
11@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@14c.EGGS—Stratford fresh Pennsylvania and  
Ohio, in cases, 22@23c; cold storage, 17@19c.POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per  
pair; live chickens, small, 40@45c; spring  
chickens, 40@45c, as to size; dressed chickens,  
10@11c per pound; live ducks, 70@80c per pair;  
live turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 10@11c  
per pound.GAME—Dove, 25@27c per pair; quail,  
50@52c per dozen; pheasants, \$5.00@6.00 per  
dozen; squirrels, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen; grouse,  
\$6.50@7.00 per dozen.PITTSGURG, Dec. 3  
CATTLE—Receipts light; 75 cars on sale this  
week; market steady at unchanged prices.  
Prime, \$4.30@4.50; good, \$4.00@4.15; good  
hides, \$3.65@3.70; heavy, \$3.60@3.65; com-  
mon to fair, Yards, \$3.50@3.60; roughs, \$2.75  
@2.85.EGGS—Receipts light today; demand fair;  
market steady. Prime light hogs, \$3.70@3.75;  
medium, \$3.65@3.70; heavy, \$3.60@3.65; com-  
mon to fair, Yards, \$3.50@3.60; roughs, \$2.75  
@2.85.SHEEP—Supply light this week; market  
firm and prices a quarter higher than last  
week. Extra sheep, \$2.90@3.20; good, \$2.50@3.10;  
bullocks, cows and stags, \$1.50@2.00; fresh cows and  
springers, \$1.50@2.00; feeders, \$2.25@2.80; heifers,  
\$2.25@2.50.GOATS—Receipts light today; demand fair;  
market steady. Prime light hogs, \$3.70@3.75;  
medium, \$3.65@3.70; heavy, \$3.60@3.65; com-  
mon to fair, Yards, \$3.50@3.60; roughs, \$2.75  
@2.85.HOGS—Market active and 5@6c higher at  
\$3.00@3.30. Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments  
2,800 head.CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@2.25 Re-  
ceipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head.SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm for sheep;  
stady at \$1.00@1.25 Receipts, 300 head; ship-  
ments, 500 head. Lambs steady at \$2.00@2.00.WHEAT—Spot market weak. No. 2 red  
38c; No. 1 hard, 67@68c delivered.

CORN—Spot market weak. No. 2, 34@35c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American  
sheep at \$16.50@17.00 per pound; dressed weight  
refrigerator car at 75@80c.SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady  
sheep, poor to prime, \$1.75@2.25. Lambs, in  
terior to good, \$1.75@2.25. No prime or choice

## NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

Judge Rufus Peckham Chosen  
to Succeed Justice Jackson.

## HILL NOT OPPOSED TO HIM.

He Is Therefore Likely to Be Quickly  
Confirmed by the Senate—The New Ap-  
pointee Highly Esteemed by Supreme  
Court Justices—His Career.WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president  
has nominated Rufus W. Peckham of  
New York to be associate justice of the  
United States supreme court, to succeed  
the late Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee.Rufus W. Peckham is a resident of  
Albany and judge of the court of appeals  
of New York. His name has been  
mentioned frequently for the office  
to which he has been nominated. It  
is believed his nomination will be  
satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose op-  
position was successful in preventing  
the nomination of Messrs. Hornblower  
and Wheeler Peckham, the two New  
Yorkers whose names were sent in by  
President Cleveland for the supreme  
court justiceship now held by Justice  
White of Louisiana. Senator Hill on  
several occasions has spoken very highly  
of the new nominee. The nomination  
will go first to the judiciary committee,  
which always scrutinizes closely  
the record of persons named for the  
supreme court bench, but in view of the  
high reputation of Judge Peckham it is  
believed confirmation will follow as  
speedily as consistent with the im-  
portance of the office.Senators on both sides of the chamber  
express themselves as highly pleased  
with the nomination of Judge Peckham  
of New York. Senator Hill is in the  
west, and Senator Murphy said  
there could be no doubt of speedy con-  
firmation. He did not believe that  
Senator Hill would make any opposition.  
The judges of the United States  
supreme court are understood to have  
expressed satisfaction with the selection.  
Judge Peckham is known to the  
members of the court through his deci-  
sions and is highly esteemed in that  
quarter. He appeared before the court  
on several occasions before his elevation  
to the New York judiciary, and although  
then a comparatively young man, he is still remembered for his  
thorough and effective manner of presenting  
his cases.Senators on both sides of the chamber  
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The Daily News, the Liberal organ,  
says: "President Cleveland has drawn a startling  
picture of the difficulties created by the  
vicious currency system, and we shall be  
greatly surprised if the plans he suggests  
are not warmly welcomed by business men throughout the states. But, flushed by electoral victories, it is  
probable enough that the Republicans  
will refuse to allow anything to be done in that direction indicated. Nothing, he says, commits him to a new or aggressive foreign policy."The Daily News, the Liberal organ,  
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9 o'clock of the day on which they are to be  
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the advertising space open in this section.  
New ads take time. The earlier your  
copy, the more attractive your advertisement.  
So hustle in your 9 O'CLOCK.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
Of Ohio.A COLD  
WAVEIs coming. The United States signal service bureau asserts  
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\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12.

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message was disappointing because it  
did not provide a method for raising  
revenue. All of the Republicans who  
are known as sound money men were  
especially disappointed on account of  
this feature of the message. The silver  
men were, of course, very emphatic in  
their disapproval of the president's  
views on silver. For the most part,  
however, the Republicans spoke in  
terms of approval of the position of the  
president regarding foreign affairs, but  
more especially as to what he said about  
Venezuela. The silver Democrats  
had very little to say regarding the  
message, and it was for the most part  
a disappointment for them. There was  
a general impression in the senate that  
the proposition of the president to re-  
tire the greenbacks would not be suc-  
cessful.

Two Persons Frozen to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Two persons were  
frozen to death last night as a result of  
the unexpected cold wave that struck this  
city, and two others narrowly es-  
caped a like fate.

GERMAN REICHTAG OPENED.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The reichtag has  
been opened, the speech from the  
throne being read by Prince Hohen-  
lohe, the chancellor.

Mt. Vesuvius In Eruption.

NAPLES, Dec. 4.—Mount Vesuvius is  
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lava are flowing from Atrio del Cavallo.

## THE MARKETS.

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WHEAT—No. 1 red, 68¢/69¢; No. 2 red, 67¢.  
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No. 2 shelled, 35¢/36¢; high mixed shelled, 35  
¢/36¢; mixed ear, 32¢/33¢; old No. 2 yellow ear  
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ing, \$8.00/8.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$17.50/  
12.00; wagon hay, \$17.00/18.50; 2¢/2¢; Ohio  
farm hay, 20¢/21¢; fancy country roll,  
17.5¢/18¢; low grade and cooking, 5¢/6¢.CHEESE—Fancy New York, September  
make, full cream, large size, 16¢/18¢; New  
York flats, 11¢/12¢; fancy Ohio, September  
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pair; live chickens, small, 40¢/45¢; spring  
chickens, 40¢/45¢; old fowls; dressed chickens,  
12¢/14¢ per pound; live ducks, 75¢/80¢ per pair;  
live turkeys, 75¢/80¢ per pound; dressed, 60¢/61¢ per  
pound.GAME—Rabbits, 25¢/30¢ per pair; quail,  
\$2.50/3.75 per dozen; pheasants, \$5.00/6.00 per  
dozen; squirrels, \$1.00/1.25 per dozen; grouse,  
\$6.00/7.00 per dozen.

ENGLISH ONIONS

Comments of Different London Journals  
on the President's Message.LONDON, Dec. 4.—The newspapers to-  
day very generally contain editorial  
comments upon President Cleveland's  
message to congress. The Graphic  
says: "The crudities and indiscretions  
of President Cleveland's present pro-  
nouncements on foreign affairs might  
have been evolved by the late Mr.  
Blaine in his worst mood. Can any-  
thing be more absurd than the proposal  
that the Schomburg line (in Venezuela)  
should be submitted to arbitration?"The reference to Cuba is infinitely  
more injudicious. It is virtually an  
expression of sympathy with filibuster-

ing.

The Standard, the Conservative orga-  
nization, says: "We cannot but regret the  
tone of President Cleveland's references to  
Venezuela. If we may judge of the  
tone and substance of Mr. Olney's dis-  
patch from the paraphrase thus imparted  
to congress, we are not surprised that no answer has been received, and  
we further undertake to predict that when the  
replica reaches the white house it  
will furnish the president with a  
deal of matter for serious reflection.  
We must be pardoned if we venture to  
say that the whole passage referring to  
Venezuela is a tissue of unreal assumptions  
and unsupported deductions. If  
the Americans desire to carry out the  
views expressed they will do so after  
due calculation of the cost. Even if we  
were eager for arbitration the experience  
in the Bering sea controversy would  
hardly encourage us. It is not easy to argue calmly when we find  
President Cleveland has already pre-  
judged the merits of the case. But  
even strong states have rights, and,  
though Great Britain is able to maintain  
her dignity and interests, it ought not  
to be mark for public affront in the  
president's message. We are not much  
impressed with his currency proposals.  
He suggests a palliative and not a cur-  
rency cure."The Post (Conservative) says: "As  
regards Samoa and Venezuela, the mes-  
sage appears to be framed on lines  
which Senator Chandler might approve.  
In regard to China, there are similar  
signs of a disposition to conciliate the  
feelings of popular agitators. These  
things are incidents of every presiden-  
tial campaign, and President Cleveland

Leland at the Grand Friday.

Leland at the Grand Friday.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y.,  
says that he always keeps Dr. King's  
New Discovery in the house and his  
family has always found the very best  
results follow its use; that he would  
not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman druggist, Catskill, N. Y.,  
says that Dr. King's New Discovery is  
undoubtedly the best cough remedy;  
that he has used it in his family for  
eight years, and it has never failed to  
do all that is claimed for it. Why not  
try a remedy so long tried and tested.  
Trial bottles free at Potts drug store.  
Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

Leland at the Grand Friday.

Leland at the Grand Friday.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent  
real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas,  
has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea remedy in his family  
for several years as occasion required,  
and always with perfect success. He  
says: "I find it a perfect cure for our  
baby when troubled with colic or  
dysentery. I now feel that my outfit  
is not complete without a bottle of  
this remedy at home or on a trip away  
from home. For sale by A. H. Bulger,  
druggist.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.

CATTLE—Receipts light; 75 cars on sale this  
week; market steady at unchanged prices.  
Prime, \$4.30/4.50; good, \$4.00/4.15; good butchers,  
\$3.80/4.00; fair, \$3.50/3.70; rough fat, \$2.50/2.80; bulls, cows  
and steers, \$1.50/2.00; fresh cows and spring  
cows, \$1.00/1.20; feeders, \$3.25/3.80; heifers,  
\$2.50/3.25.—Receipts light today; demand fair;  
market steady. Prime light hogs, \$1.70/1.75;medium, \$1.65/1.70; heavy, \$1.60/1.65; com-  
mon to fair Yorkers, \$1.50/1.60; rough, \$1.40/1.50.SHEEP—Supply light this week; market  
firm and prices a quarter higher than last  
week. Extra sheep, \$2.00/2.20; good, \$2.50/2.80;  
fair, \$1.80/2.00; common, \$1.60/1.80; lambs, \$2.50/2.80;—Receipts light today; demand fair;  
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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

His Foreign Policy Outlined In a Clear, Concise Style.

## HIS VIEWS ON FINANCE

Given at Great Length and In a Very Frank Manner.

## SLAPS MADE AT PROTECTION.

Thinks That Had Much to Do With Financial Depression.

## FREE SILVER COINAGE SUMMED UP.

In Conclusion, He Says If His Recommendations Are Not Approved He Stands Ready to Approve Something Better.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of the respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

In January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needed supply of raw material.

Resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great interest and importance both in its direct consequence upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles over the most influential of the South American republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty it undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial government, following the dimunition of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which uncheckered by the local authorities, if not actually connived by them, have culminated in mob attack on foreign missionary stations causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behoved this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the tem-

**RULE OF TOLERATION.**

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

China will not forget our kindly service to her citizens during her late war nor the further fact, that while furnishing all the facts at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and incurred no expense.

The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in the most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful reactions.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed with the exception that full explanation of the

**TREATMENT OF JOHN L. WALLER** by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value.

After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation.

This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel; but the evi-

dence adduced in support of the charges which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent.

The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some

### SATISFACTORY SOLUTION

At the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the differences above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

In our dealings with other nations we ought to be openhanded and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love national good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of

### PROPER TRADE RELATIONS.

If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon since the necessity for the reparation of such policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and bring it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating

### SLAUGHTER OF SEALS.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizures of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriations. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate, so that in one of the suggestions a final settlement may be reached.

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not yet fully agreed. The completion of the preliminary survey of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the contour of the coast from the northern southern point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended.

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The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring such time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States Geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarter under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have been independently conducted and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made.

In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has

### SUMMARILY EXPELLED

from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were indulged and were employed in favor of the Mosquito Nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic, and instead of by their own customs, and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain.

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The coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow invites the ceremonial participation of the United States and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial courts has been directed to represent our government on this occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian subjects within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith and upon ascertaining thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

The pending claims of sealing vessels of the United States seized in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia establishing a modus vivendi as to impartial jurisdiction in such cases has prevented further difficulty of this nature. The Russian government has welcomed in principle our suggestion for a modus vivendi, to embrace Great Britain and Japan, looking to the better preservation of seal life in the north Pacific and Bering sea, and the extension of the protected area defined by the Paris tribunal to all Pacific waters north of the thirty-fifth parallel.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the LIMITS OF BRITISH GUIANA was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest involved in the United States regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own accord and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July, last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The general conclusion therein reached and formulated are in substance that the tradition and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European

power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

### TURKISH SITUATION.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the dependence thereon of Christian districts of fatal hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce in the question of an improvement in

insurrection, in some respects more acute than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sedition, sympathy and inciting adventurous spirits among our people, has entitled earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

### THE DEPLORABLE LYNCHING.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment or fine or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice could not supersede justice itself and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received a fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and executed by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and claim for indemnity which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

### CONSULAR SERVICE.

Has increased in importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular officers are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the need of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure higher average of efficiency can not be denied. The importance of the subject has led the government to consider what steps might properly be taken to effect a more effective system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state in pursuance of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consular or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official fees of not more than \$2500 or less than \$1000 should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the state department.

### NATIONAL FINANCES.

As we return from the review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment, we may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in the subjects.

The manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious Padron system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers in the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often remote regions, where their cheapening competition in the sale of bread wins them and brings them in collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest efforts, we can not regard such assemblies of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement and hindrance to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation.

### THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The commission appointed under the convention of February 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico has completed its task. As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, mostly immigrants from Alabama, under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people starved and smitten with contagious diseases made their way to the frontier, where in a wretched plight, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito Nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic, and instead of by their own customs, and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain.

The compulsory purchase and coining of silver by the government uncheckered and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium undetermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficial effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency.

In almost all the laws relating to them some provision was made for compounding their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1873 they amounted to \$381,999.07.

Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was needed, to issue bonds of the amount of \$100,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power oppose the government against the payment of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition, promising better results than those realized on previous issues. An agreement was, therefore, made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65,000,000, and had fallen to \$41,340,181.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must be restored in less than thirteen months but also that the public mind, which had been constantly agitated by the rapid depreciation of the dollar, was becoming more and more apprehensive of the safety of our currency and the permanence of our financial system. I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose since I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver.

They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free unlimited and independent coining of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the ratio of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest for gold and silver is in inverse proportion to the value of silver in the silver dollar.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals and consequently between the coins oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to teaching of the wisest statesmen in the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experience. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment, if not to pinching privation. A change in our standard to silver mono-metalism would bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit. All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency.

Concerning the coining of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is based upon the bimetallicism now possible or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the standard of gold as a standard is steadily by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. However this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in diverse forms and of various kinds. No silver currency in circulation; but a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating mediums by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious remedy to our prosperity.

&lt;p

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

His Foreign Policy Outlined In a Clear, Concise Style.

## HIS VIEWS ON FINANCE

Given at Great Length and In a Very Frank Manner.

## SLAPS MADE AT PROTECTION.

Thinks That Had Much to Do With Financial Depression.

## FREE SILVER COINAGE SUMMED UP.

In Conclusion, He Says If His Recommendations Are Not Approved He Stands Ready to Approve Something Better.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of the respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

In January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needed supply of raw material.

Resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great interest and importance both in its direct consequence upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, has created a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial government, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely-separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities if not actually纵容 them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations causing the destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the tem-

**RULE OF TOLERATION.** custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found delinquent in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

**CHINA WILL NOT FORGET OUR KINDLY SERVICE TO HER CITIZENS DURING HER LATE WAR** nor the further fact, that while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and proposed no counsel. The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in the most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been uninterrupted with the exception of a full explanation of the TREATMENT OF JOHN L. WALLER by the expeditionary military authorities of France, still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tananarive, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value.

After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Following the course justly and ably taken by our ambassador, the treatment of John L. Waller, still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tananarive, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance of the law, it is possible that a海上 dispute and injurious seizure of boats and nets by Canadian fishermen often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached.

A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters on a practical basis by measured courses following the coast of the lake, is a necessity to remove the cause of complaint.

The general conclusion therein reached and formulated are in substance that the statement and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European

sense adduced in support of the charges which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent.

The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that soon.

## SATISFACTORY SOLUTION

If the matter will shortly be reached, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement is every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the differences above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

In our dealings with other nations we ought to be openhanded and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently assent to vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of PROPR TRADE RELATIONS.

If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It would, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than under vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness, or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating

**SLAUGHTER OF SEALS.** The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from seizures of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriations. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate, so that in one of the suggestions a final settlement may be reached.

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not yet fully agreed. The completion of the preliminary survey of the Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the most southern point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first parallel, or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended.

The ascertaining of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring such time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States Geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarter under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have been independently conducted and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made.

In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has

power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela to the arbitral award of a friendly and impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to congress.

## HAWAIIAN REBELLION

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment or fine or were exonerated without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though affecting the forms of justice, could not supersede itself and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and claim for indemnity which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

## THE DEPLORABLE LYNNING

of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representation, and I am happy to say that the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

The manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious Padron system, which, unchecked by international migration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers in the movement of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where there cheapening competition in the fields of bread winning toll brings them in collision with other labor interests. While seeking as we should, those who welcome shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competency by honest efforts, we can not regard such beings as distinctly alien laborers, and out of the mass to the profit of alien speculators are shipped hither and thither as the prey of gain which may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement and hindrance to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation.

## THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The commission appointed under the convention of February 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico has completed its task.

As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, mostly immigrants from Alabama, under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people—starving and smitten with contagious disease—made their way, or were assisted, to the frontier, where, in wretched plight, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito Nation, the territory represented to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjected to the laws of the country, and the negroes have been granted citizenship by the government.

## SUMMARILY EXPELLED

from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much amicability and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

The coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow invites the ceremonial participation of the United States and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial courts has been directed to represent our government on this occasion.

The correspondence of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports of legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory location of this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used.

Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance of the law, it is possible that a海上 dispute and injurious seizure of boats and nets by Canadian fishermen often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached.

A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters on a practical basis by measured courses following the coast of the lake, is a necessity to remove the cause of complaint.

The general conclusion therein reached and formulated are in substance that the statement and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European

insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the lead, this condition of this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entitled earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

## TURKISH SITUATION.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the

## CONSULAR SERVICE

Has increased in importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular officers are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the number of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure higher average of efficiency cannot be denied. The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation, to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state in pursuance of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 29th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official fees of not more than \$250 or less than \$100 should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the state department.

## NATIONAL FINANCES.

As we turn from the review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment, we may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we see the signs already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in the subjects.

By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which while inefficient for the purpose of revenue curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption law of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their issue, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$69,000,000, and had fallen to \$41,340,181.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those engaged in the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must for the third time in less than thirteen months be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition, promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

An agreement was, therefore, made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption law of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their issue, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals.

The contract also provided that if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their term of gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by special executive message in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,446,822 on the 8th day of July, 1894. The performance of this contract did not only restore the standard of gold as a standard is steadily by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not deserve silver nor seek its banishment.

Wherever this standard is maintained in its use it is free and unquestioned circulation of a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding its amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the immediate effect of which was fortunate, and the long term general understanding of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the standard of gold as a standard is steadily by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not deserve silver nor seek its banishment.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating mediums by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coining of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of our countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves.

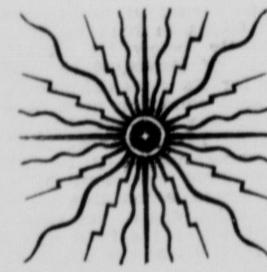
I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty, we have undertaken to serve.

## GROVER CLEVELAND

Some natures are like pens—they may be driven; but others are like pencils, which are better when they are lead.

an act has been passed directing larger governmental money purchases of silver than has been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion

# The People's Store



## GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

Fine Silks, Fine Woolens, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Table Linens, Napkins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Fine Bedspreads, Towels, Blankets and Comforts, Oriental Novelties in Furniture and Screens, Bric-a-brac, Art China, Cut Glass and Silverware, Pocketbooks and Jewelry. The Largest Line of

## Fine = Holiday = Goods

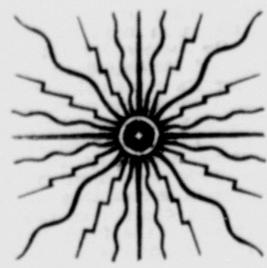
Ever brought to this city. You can make a selection from this stock very easily with pleasure and profit for all. The goods are marked so very reasonable that the price will be only a secondary matter. Store open every evening until Christmas.

**The People's Store,**

**H. E. PORTER,**

Fifth Street and the Diamond, East Liverpool.

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# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

## BRITIAN'S ULTIMATUM

Turkey Given Until Saturday to Allow a Gunboat

### TO PASS THE DARDANELLES.

**Italy Endorses the Action of Great Britain and Is Getting Her Naval Force Ready—The Sultan Resolves to Break Diplomatic Relations.**

**BERLIN, Dec. 4.**—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfort Zeitung says that Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has had an interview with Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, during which the former notified the latter that Great Britain allowed Turkey until Saturday next in which to grant the permission for an additional guardship to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the British embassy at Constantinople.

In the event of a refusal, the Frankfort Zeitung dispatch adds, Sir Philip informed Thiwlik Pasha that a British gunboat would be sent through the Dardanelles without the permission asked for. It is further stated that Italy endorses the action of Great Britain in this matter.

The almost complete absence of news from the provinces renders it difficult to form an estimate of the situation as to the condition of Asiatic Turkey, the extent to which reform is being pushed and the degree to which rioting has been suppressed, are the points which influence the situation and serve as a guide to the possible action of the powers. Of course, all excuse for intervention would be done away with, to all intents and purposes, if, as the almost complete silence would indicate, order has been practically restored and there have been no further serious outbreaks. But in diplomatic circles here nobody seriously believes this to be the case.

The work of strengthening the fortifications of the Dardanelles continues night and day. The Turkish soldiers are busily at work throwing up fresh defenses, and the most busy scenes are

**ROME, Ga., Dec. 4.**—The threats of a lot of citizens living in and near West Rome that they will lynch William Harris, a negro schoolteacher, if he is caught, has brought that community to the verge of a race war. Harris, who has borne a good reputation heretofore, is charged with attempting an assault upon Miss Mary Hammock, a young white girl, who was at her father's home alone when the negro attempted to enter it. Her screams scared the negro and he fled.

**The Indianapolis Fire.**

**INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.**—The fire here caused a loss of \$500,000. The firms burned out are: Schnell & Co., wholesale grocers; Ward Bros., druggists; Fairbanks & Morse, scales; Eckhouse Bros., liquors; Indiana Coffee Company and Hildebrand Hardware Company. Two firemen were hurt, probably fatally.

**Fever Killing Spanish Soldiers.**

**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.**—According to the crew of the Norwegian steamship Moringa, from Baracoa, Cuba, the fever ravages are killing off the Spanish soldiers at a lively rate. The soldiers stationed around Baracoa, not having become acclimated, are suffering terribly and dying like sheep.

**Shoe Failure in Baltimore.**

**BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.**—Stevenson, Alexander & Co., one of the oldest and most prominent boot and shoe jobbers in Baltimore, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Edward C. Eichelberger. The liabilities are supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

**Killed While Resisting Arrest.**

**LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.**—Joe Williams has been shot and killed by a sheriff's posse near Celina, Clay county, Tenn., and Alfred Rich seriously wounded while resisting arrest. Williams and Rich were charged with complicity in the murder of Captain Tom Armstrong.

**A Preacher Murdered.**

**MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4.**—An old dispute, which has existed for some time between Rev. N. T. Lucas, a prominent Baptist minister residing near here, and the Zeals brothers, young farmers, has resulted in Lucas' death. Williams and Rich were charged with complicity in the murder of Captain Tom Armstrong.

**Three Children Burned to Death.**

**WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 4.**—At Gladstone village, during the absence of their mother, three children named Gangel, aged 4, 2 and 1 year, were burned to death. They were playing with fire and set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground.

**Fastest Mile on a Bicycle.**

**CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 4.**—Johnny Green, aged 21, has rode the fastest mile ever made on a bicycle here. It was an unpaced, flying start, on a straight-away track, and was made in one minute and 25 seconds, breaking McLeod's record of 1:33 2-5.

**Low Rate to G. A. R. Men.**

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Are obtained by wearing any

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Hand Sewed Welt, Extension Sole, Button and Lace

Shoes for

**\$2.50**

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Light Weight Calf Skin

"High School" Lace Shoes

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**BENDHEIM'S,**

DIAMOND.

**Pomeroy's Meat Market.**

All the best meats the mar-

ket affords, at very reasonable

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Try the cakes of mush, a

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for frying by the clever house-

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Goods delivered promptly

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It will pay you to call.

**POMEROY,**

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Fashionable

— Merchant

Tailor.

All the latest and most fash-

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# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



A can of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

## BRITIAN'S ULTIMATUM

Turkey Given Until Saturday to Allow a Gunboat

## TO PASS THE DARDANELLES.

**I**taly Endorses the Action of Great Britain and Is Getting Her Naval Force Ready—The Sultan Resolves to Break Diplomatic Relations.

**B**ERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfort Zeitung says that Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has had an interview with Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, during which the former notified the latter that Great Britain allowed Turkey until Saturday next in which to grant the permission for an additional guardship to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the British embassy at Constantinople.

In the event of a refusal, the Frankfort Zeitung dispatch adds, Sir Philip informed Tewfik Pasha that a British gunboat would be sent through the Dardanelles without the permission asked for. It is further stated that Italy endorses the action of Great Britain in this matter.

The almost complete absence of news from the provinces renders it difficult to form an estimate of the situation as to the condition of Asiatic Turkey, the extent to which reform is being pushed and the degree to which rioting has been suppressed, are the points which influence the situation and serve as a guide to the possible action of the powers. Of course, all excuse for intervention would be done away with, to all intents and purposes, if, as the almost complete silence would indicate, order has been practically restored and there have been no further serious outbreaks. But in diplomatic circles here nobody seriously believes this to be the case.

The work of strengthening the fortifications of the Dardanelles continues night and day. The Turkish soldiers are busily at work throwing up fresh defenses, and the most busy scenes are



**T**EWFIK PASHA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

witnessed from the entrance of the Dardanelles to the other side of Gallipoli. In addition, the Bosphorus entrance of the Sea of Marmora is being placed in condition for defense. Many torpedoes have been sunk in both passes, and the work is being pushed with astonishing vigor.

A London special says: "The Daily News correspondent telegraphs that a letter from a European at Marsova says that on Saturday, after the massacre, there was a ghastly spectacle at the edge of the Armenian quarters. Corpses were brought by the wagon-load and tossed upon the ground in heaps. Aside from the rifting of the bodies by the perpetrators of the slaughter, apelike hordes of barbarians pounced upon these heaps and stripped the dismembered carcasses of what poor clothing they had, leaving them in all degrees of nudity. Finally, about noon, a score of Armenians, headed by a priest, were sent under protection of soldiers to bury the corpses. Eighty-three of them were laid in a single trench. Probably about a hundred of them were killed."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says that a telegram to the Turkish embassy says that the sultan has resolved to break all diplomatic relations if the powers force the Dardanelles.

A dispatch from Rome to The Daily News says that there is great activity in all the Italian arsenals to prepare the whole naval force of the country. The cruiser Piemonte, the newest and fastest in the Italian service, her speed being 21 knots an hour, has been ordered to the Levant.

A Boston special says: The following cable has been received by Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the foreign department of the American board: "Letters received show most Benedict work in the vicinity of Sivas and Harput. Survivors were offered Islam or the sword. Great pressure was brought to bear on them. Remittances to interior are now feasible. Relief work has been begun in many centers. Winter is at hand. Hurry remittances."

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## Pomeroy's Meat Market.

All the best meats the mar-  
ket affords, at very reasonable  
prices.

Try the cakes of mush, a  
most delicious article, ready  
for frying by the clever house-  
keeper.

Goods delivered promptly  
at your homes.

It will pay you to call.

## POMEROY, Fourth and Washington.

## KERNOTT, Fashionable Merchant Tailor.

All the latest and most fash-  
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Perfect Fitting Garments  
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Workmanship unexcelled.

Prices are reasonable.

## KERNOTT, Corner Fourth and Washington Streets, East Liverpool, Ohio.

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Bitter complaint was heard last night because of the lack of heat in the opera house. It was almost as cold in the building as it was on the outside.

A section of the sewer passing through the back yard of the Hilbert House was so unkind as to collapse this morning, and the board of health was notified.

The junior class of the high school are making elaborate preparations for an entertainment to be given in the near future. None but members of the class will take part.

They don't use a great deal of water in Wellsville, for it was eight feet deep in the reservoir on Monday morning after the pump had been stopped during 36 hours.

Mrs. Rachel Allison, the lady who died in Grant district this week, was buried yesterday at Fairview. She was well known, and a large number of people attended the funeral.

The Lotus club and their lady friends danced in their pleasant quarters in the Thompson building last night. The organization is prosperous and yesterday purchased a handsome piano.

Avondale street, usually a mountain of mud, was yesterday frozen hard, and upon its surface were two broken wagons. One was the property of John Kelly and the other was owned by Jack Rowe.

The cold snap provided abundant work for the plumbers, many pipes having burst the past few days. The weather men say that the cold wave is by no means over, and it will be colder than ever tonight.

There was a rattling mill in an alley near the Fourth street building yesterday afternoon, the participants being two school boys who had a grievance to settle. A large number of school children made up the audience.

Liberty Tent, Rechabites, held an important meeting last evening, a large number of members being present, and the regular nomination of officers being passed through. The election will take place at the next meeting.

Motorman Fred Marsh was taken suddenly ill on his car on Sunday, and has been a sick man since, but is now getting better. Motorman E. C. Allison is almost well, although a few weeks ago it was thought that he could not recover.

The tramps were driven to the sewer pipe plants between this city and Wellsville in large numbers by the cold wave, the crowd being increased by the fact that the kilns at works down the river are cold and deserted because of the dullness of trade.

It is said that a local pottery has had so much difficulty in collecting its accounts these past few weeks that it could not pay its men on Saturday afternoon. The company, however, was hampered only for that time, and will soon be well off financially once more.

Conversation with a number of manufacturers shows that they anticipate a very decent trade after the holidays. They have the shapes, decorations and assortment, and they can see no reason why the dealers should not sell Liverpool ware when they can get it as cheap as they buy the foreign product.

George Williams, the wheelman who trained here last summer, and made many friends while in the city, is now with the Eclipse company in their new factory at Elmira. He writes George Hale that the company is preparing for a great deal of business next season, and that all the manufacturers expect to sell a vast number of wheels.

Harry Davis came in last evening from Akron, and says that the members of the Liverpool colony there are well, and working hard. A number will be here to spend the holidays when the pottery shuts down for repairs. He also brings word that Joseph Barker, a potter well known here, has become a renowned pool player, and will play with any one in town. He will be here to look for a game soon.

The business men who believe that advertisements are not read by the general public should take a lesson from this story. A typographical error appeared in a space ad in the NEWS REVIEW the other evening, and the next morning it had been mentioned in the office by a resident. Later in the day two other parties were kind enough to call attention to the mistake, showing that they all read the advertisement.

### WILL YOU COMPARE?

If you do, you'll buy here.

Compare our black and blue Kersey Overcoats at \$10 with the \$13 grades elsewhere. Ours is just as good; maybe better.

Compare our fine DressSuits and Overcoats at \$15 and \$18 with those sold for the same money elsewhere, and you will soon find that it will pay you to buy from us.

We can supply your wants in Hats and Furnishings with the best and latest.

### ERLANGER.

DAVID BOYCE, President.  
J. M. KELLY, Vice President.  
N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.  
H. H. BLYTHE, Assistant Cashier

Board of Directors:  
David Boyce W. L. Thompson  
J. M. Kelly Wm. H. Vodrey  
Robert Hall B. C. Simms  
John C. Thompson

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

Capital \$100,000  
Surplus and Earnings 30,000

### GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



#### NOTICE.

Changes for space advertisements must be at the News Review office before 9 o'clock each morning to insure insertion for that day.

### ONE MORE BIG SUIT

The City is Asked for Heavy Damages.

#### IT IS THE USUAL AMOUNT

Martin Weatherow, Who Fell on Mulberry Street Last Month, Thinks He Was Permanently Injured—More About That Salineville Coal Case.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

Will see the merits of our Men's Suits and Overcoats. Our goods have been selected with a view to meet the wants of all comers. Remember, no trash that is made only to sell, but good honest goods, American made, in very best possible style, and at reasonable prices; no fancy prices in our stock. No baits—all our stock marked as low a price as same quality is offered in America; we except no store. We can and do sell at a price that is guaranteed to be the lowest named in the clothing trade. We want to tell you about our new line of Neckwear, Suspenders, etc., for the holiday trade. No matter what you want to buy for men or boys, we can do well by you. Try it.

### GEO. C. MURPHY,

ONE PRICE

Clother, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

**The Hit  
Of the Season**  
Has been made by

### Velvet ...Lotion.

The most elegant  
Application for roughness  
Of the skin for

Hands and  
Face.

Dries quickly and  
Is not greasy.

Manufactured and sold at  
Bulger's  
Pharmacy,

Sixth and West Market.

Over

750

Blickensderfer  
Typewriters

In the Use of

The W. U. Telegraph Company  
The Simplest and  
Most Compact Machine  
In the Market.

The Columbiana Supply Co.,  
Room 3, Thompson Bd'g.

Low Prices & Standard Goods

From our price list you can always learn the lowest prices for the best goods. Every article we advertise we guarantee. You run no risk by placing your order with us.

PRICE LIST.

Granulated sugar, 21 lbs...	\$1.00
New corn meal, 15 lbs....	.25
New hominy, 15 lbs.....	.25
New oat meal, 10 lbs.....	.25
New rolled oats, 10 lbs....	.25
New barley, 7 lbs.....	.25
New buckwheat, 8 lbs.....	.25
New tapioca, 5 lbs.....	.25
New navy beans, 8 lbs....	.25
New Cal. raisins (large) 5 lb	.25
New Cal. prunes (large) 4 lb	.25
New Cal. seedless raisins 5 lb	.25
New Cal. evaporated peaches (fancy) 3 lbs.....	.25
New English currants (cleaned) 4 1/2 lbs.....	.25
Fresh butter crackers, 5 lbs.	.25
Fresh ginger snaps, 5 lbs..	.25
Star candles, 8 to 1 lb, each..	.01
Carpet tacks, 8 oz., per box.	.01
Clothes pins, per dozen....	.01

At a meeting of Riddle Lodge, Masons, last evening the following officers were elected:

Worshipful master, J. H. Brookes; senior warden, John Stamm; junior warden, Frank E. Grosshans; senior deacon, Sherman Herbert; junior deacon, Criss Horton; treasurer, Jacob Shenko; secretary, George Morley; tyler, J. W. King.

December 27 has been fixed as the date for installation, when the new officers will take their places.

Leland at the Grand Friday.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Solicitor Clark is in Lisbon today on business.

Zach Irwin went to Cambridge, Pa., this morning.

George Buxton, Sr., is in Pittsburgh this afternoon on business.

W. H. Adams and daughter, Miss Mayme, are among today's Pittsburgh visitors.

Miss Mame Wallock has returned to her home in Beaver Falls after visiting in this city.

J. T. Davis, of near Alliance, returned to his home today, after a visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. D. H. Ball returned to her home in Marquette, Mich., today after a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Hill, Third street.

Mrs. Fry, who sang so well at the Grand last night, was the guest of Mrs. Dix while in the city, and returned to her home in Rochester today. The ladies have been firm friends for a number of years.

#### OLD TRAPS.

The Inspectors Find that Some Buildings are Unsafe.

Mayor Gilbert, Chief Adam and Mr. Little, who inspected buildings in the city yesterday afternoon, were surprised to find that many are unsafe.

They need attention, and the inspecting board made a little list of what they found, and will report to council when their work is done. It will require another tour of inspection to do this, for the board did not complete the work yesterday. In all probability council will order the buildings made safe, and if this is not done, or will entail too much expense, the old traps will have to be torn down.

#### WILL MEET THE RATE.

There Will Undoubtedly be a Telephone War.

There will undoubtedly be a brisk telephone war when the Phoenix company secures a franchise and is ready for business. The Bell company have already shown that they can meet competition in the city, and it is understood that the rate of the Phoenix will be met as soon as the concern is ready to serve its subscribers. It was suggested today that, as two companies would cause confusion, and not make either very rich, council take the question in hand, and fix a maximum rate for telephones.

#### HAVE YOU BOUGHT IT?

This is Interesting Many Residents of East Liverpool.

Some of the best men of East Liverpool, backed by mechanics who are anxious to secure a strong fund of information, and secure it in the least possible time, have gladly purchased Cram's New Universal Atlas of the World, in book form, and they now pronounce it one of the very best acquisitions to a library than can possibly be secured. It is a regular mine of much needed information on vital points. Mr. J. N. Weir, the gentlemanly agent, will call on you.

#### NEW OFFICERS.

Sons of Veterans Honored by Their Comrades.

The Sons of Veterans elected the following officers last night:

Captain, W. A. Davis; first lieutenant, Fred. W. Timmons; second, W. R. Dawson; camp counsel, J. J. Rose, Charles Applegate and J. H. Moore; delegate to division encampment, Criss McConnell; alternate, Joel B. Taylor.

The camp is in better condition than ever before in its history. It is probable that the officers will be publicly installed early in January. Col. A. G. McKenzie, of Wellsville, inspected the camp last night, and after it was over said that he doubted if there was a camp in the state that could get a better rating.

#### DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

They Select Officers for the Coming Year.

The following officers were elected by the Daughters of America last night:

Councillor, Homer Owens; assistant, George Morgan; vice councillor, Miss Bessie Baxter; assistant, Miss Mary Jones; recording secretary, Miss Ada Bennett; assistant, Mrs. Welch; junior past councillor, Miss Kate Baxter; assistant, Mrs. Cromer; financial secretary, Mrs. Lowry; inside sentinel, Mrs. Cuppy; outside, Mrs. Kirkett.

After the election the members spent the evening very pleasantly in a social way.

#### MASONIC OFFICERS.

The Officers of Riddle Lodge Have Been Chosen.

At a meeting of Riddle Lodge, Masons, last evening the following officers were elected:

Worshipful master, J. H. Brookes; senior warden, John Stamm; junior warden, Frank E. Grosshans; senior deacon, Sherman Herbert; junior deacon, Criss Horton; treasurer, Jacob Shenko; secretary, George Morley; tyler, J. W. King.

December 27 has been fixed as the date for installation, when the new officers will take their places.

Leland at the Grand Friday.

#### The Sacred and Symbolic Palm.

From the very earliest times the palm tree has been recognized as a symbol of victory. Among the Greeks and the Romans palm branches were used to decorate the buildings and streets of their cities in honor of the return of a victorious army. This custom appears to have been taken from the eastern nations, but from what one in particular no one knows.

At a very early age the Hebrews were accustomed to carry palm branches on all occasions of rejoicing. This custom having been observed on the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, the tree has come to bear a special symbolism among Christians. The primitive church used it to express the triumphs of the Christian over death through the resurrection. As early as the second century A. D. it became the custom to carve palm branches on the tombstones of those who had died for the faith, and about the same time all pictures of martyrs were figures holding representations of palm branches in their hands.—St. Louis Republic.

#### Baroness Rothschild.

The Baroness Rothschild paid a pretty if somewhat exaggerated compliment to a prima donna the other day. She invited the young lady to dine with her and after dinner asked her to try the tone of her piano. Not a sound came from the keys when touched. "I had the instrument unstrung this morning, mademoiselle," said the baroness, "that you might see that the only pleasure I promised myself from your presence this evening was the pleasure of your society." —London Tit-Bits.

#### Racing on the Street.

An expressman and a man in a buggy had a lively race on Fifth street this afternoon, urging their horses along at the top of their speed. People stopped to wonder as they dashed by, and suggestions that an arrest would do some good could be heard.

#### A Quiet Today.

The quiet that always follows a busy day at city hall could be seen about the place this afternoon. The jail was empty and all the prisoners gone. Not an arrest was made last night or this morning, and the police found no offenders this afternoon.

#### We Have the Grip.

With the coming of winter the grip has made its appearance in town and several physicians are treating cases. It is not as severe as in former years, but still possesses sufficient strength to make its poor victims feel decidedly uncomfortable.

The News Review today is composed of six pages. See that the carrier delivers the entire paper.

#### Broke the Bridle.

A horse hitched on Sixth street this morning scared at a street car, and in a wild effort to get away, broke the bridle. Then the animal was free, but then it seemed content to remain in its former position, and did not move.

#### A Good Meeting.

The opening meeting of the series to be conducted by Mr. Dean at the Methodist Protestant church was held last evening, the attendance being large. Meetings will continue throughout the week.

Read the People's Store mammoth holiday advertisement.

#### Old Companions.

Daniel Arnold, at one time chief of police at Youngstown, was in town spending yesterday with Sam Whittemer. They were boys together, and for many years have been firm friends.

Read the People's Store mammoth holiday advertisement.

#### A Noted Basso.

Wilbur Harris, the famous and justly popular basso of Beaver county, will render several selections at the old fashioned singing school, to be given at the Grand opera house on Tuesday night, December 10, under auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian association. Harris is a splendid singer, and his work alone will be worth the price of admission. The entertainment, aside from this, will be a rich and varied one, and you will do well to secure your reserved seats at once, as they are going like wild fire. Miss Everson, the sweet singer of Wellsville, will add much to the entertainment with choice selections.

They are all the rage. The people pronounce them unsurpassable and are flocking after them. What? The beautiful cabinet photos at MacKenzie's, First National bank building. Take the elevator. Only \$1.50 per dozen.

#### Taken Suddenly Ill.

George Gaston, who resides on the hill, was seized with a sudden illness this morning, but it was soon found that he was not in a dangerous condition. The gentleman was attacked by heart trouble, although at first it was thought his ailment was a stroke of paralysis.

#### Read the People's Store mammoth holiday advertisement.

#### A Happy Little Home.

Ed W. Dunn, advance agent for "A Happy Little Home" company, was in town today arranging for the appearance of the company here in the near future.



### A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods made, and every piece is stamped as follows:



Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

#### THE CELLULOID CO.,

427-29 Broadway,  
New York.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

His Answer Regarding Venezuela Should Reach Washington Today.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question was dispatched direct to Washington by mail and should be received by the British ambassador there, Sir Julian Pauncefote today.

Your representative showed President Cleveland's message to congress, to the United States ambassador here, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, shortly after it was delivered to congress. Mr. Bayard read it with much interest and said: "I have nothing to say, except that it is a most impressive utterance and characteristic of the able, straightforward man who made it."

#### Twelve Dead From Poisoning.

TARAKANA, Tex., Dec. 4.—At a negro cakewalk in Roseborough Place, near this city, the negroes ate their banquet supper, a good portion of a hog that had been slopped by its owner on strychnine, and twelve have died and a half dozen others are in bed.

#### Two Vigorous Against Socialists.

ERLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that Baron Von Koeller, the Prussian minister of the interior, had been dismissed on account of the recent strong measures he has instituted against the socialists, ordering the closing of their clubs and the searching of their residences, is confirmed.

#### Unknown Canadian Girl Suicides.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The body of an unknown girl who committed suicide at a fashionable boardinghouse and who is supposed to be from Canada lies at the morgue, unrecognized and unclaimed. It is that of a young woman about 24 years of age.

#### Ingersoll Will Wait and See.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has been interviewed on the 3,000 prayers offered for him on Thanksgiving day. He is not visibly affected by the prayers which the Christian Endeavorers of the nation are causing to be made for his salvation. When asked if he believed in the efficacy of these petitions he said: "Oh, we'll have to wait and see."

#### May Cut Wire Nail Prices.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—The leading wire nail manufacturers from the eastern states, Illinois and other western states are holding a secret conference in this city. Those in attendance refuse to talk as to the object of the meeting, but it is stated that a big cut will be made in the price of nails.

#### To Stop Expert Medical Testimony.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—An important measure to be introduced into the legislature during the coming session, will be one to abolish expert medical testimony in this state.

#### Lightning Hot Drops—What a Funny Name!

Very True, but it Kills All Pain.  
Sold Everywhere. Every Day



## A SINGLE EYE

Will see the merits of our Men's Suits and Overcoats. Our goods have been selected with a view to meet the wants of all comers. Remember, no trash that is made only to sell, but good honest goods, American made, in very best possible style, and at reasonable prices; no fancy prices in our stock. No baits—all our stock marked as low a price as same quality is offered in America; we except no store. We can and do sell at a price that is guaranteed to be the lowest named in the clothing trade. We want to tell you about our new line of Neckwear, Suspenders, etc., for the holiday trade. No matter what you want to buy for men or boys, we can do well by you. Try it.

**GEO. C. MURPHY,**  
ONE PRICE

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

The Hit  
Of the Season

Has been made by

**Velvet  
...Lotion.**

The most elegant  
Application for roughness  
Of the skin for

Hands and  
Face.

Dries quickly and  
Is not greasy.

Manufactured and sold at

**Bulger's  
Pharmacy,**

Sixth and West Market.

**Over**

**750**

**Blickensderfer  
Typewriters**

In the Use of  
**The W. U. Telegraph Company**

The Simplest and  
Most Compact Machine  
In the Market.

**The Columbian Supply Co.,**  
Room 3, Thompson Bd'g.

**Low Prices & Standard Goods**

From our price list you can always learn the lowest prices for the best goods. Every article we advertise we guarantee. You run no risk by placing your order with us.

**PRICE LIST.**

Granulated sugar, 21 lbs. \$1.00  
New corn meal, 15 lbs. .25  
New hominy, 15 lbs. .25  
New oat meal, 10 lbs. .25  
New rolled oats, 10 lbs. .25  
New barley, 7 lbs. .25  
New buckwheat, 8 lbs. .25  
New tapioca, 5 lbs. .25  
New navy beans, 8 lbs. .25  
New Cal. raisins (large) 5 lb. .25  
New Cal. prunes (large) 4 lb. .25  
New Cal. seedless raisins 5 lb. .25  
New Cal. evaporated peaches (fancy) 3 lbs. .25  
New English currants (cleaned) 4½ lbs. .25  
Fresh butter crackers, 5 lbs. .25  
Fresh ginger snaps, 5 lbs. .25  
Star candles, 8 to 1b, each. .01  
Carpet tacks, 8 oz, per box. .01  
Clothes pins, per dozen.... .01

### NOTICE.

Changes for space advertisements must be at the News Review office before 9 o'clock each morning to insure insertion for that day.

## ONE MORE BIG SUIT

The City is Asked for Heavy Damages.

### IT IS THE USUAL AMOUNT

Martin Weatherow, Who Fell on Mulberry Street Last Month, Thinks He Was Permanently Injured—More About That Salineville Coal Case.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 4.—Another suit against East Liverpool has been filed in court, the injured party asking the usual amount of damages. Martin Weatherow is the party, and he says that he fell a distance of eight feet off a culvert on Mulberry street in East End, and was permanently injured. He claims damages because the city did not have a proper railing on the bridge. The amount involved in this suit increases the damages asked against East Liverpool to a sum far beyond that of any town in the country.

The injunction granted a lot of property owners in Salineville last week against Brown brothers, who wanted to operate the old Farmer mine, was modified by Judge Billingsley today. The defendants are permitted to work the mine, east of the eastern limits of the lots in question, but the other side of the case can select a competent miner to look after the work, and can examine and investigate at any time.

The Coats Manufacturing company, a novelty concern which located here a short time ago, made an assignment today to W. S. Potts. The assets and liabilities are not yet known. The company have been unfortunate.

### AMBLER THE MAN.

According to the Way They See it in Lisbon.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 4.—The resignation of Judge Billingsley was accepted last evening by Governor McKinley, and he retired from the bench today. It is very generally understood about Lisbon that B. S. Ambler, son of Judge Ambler, will get the appointment, and neither Judge Young nor P. M. Smith will have the place. This it is claimed is the outcome of the contest for the place, and was prophesied here some time ago although Mr. Ambler was not named as the successful candidate. On the other hand it was expected that another attorney of Salem who has not been mentioned at all would be the winner. It matters not who gets the appointment, Judge Taylor will open court next Monday.

NEW OFFICERS.

Sons of Veterans Honored by Their Comrades.

The Sons of Veterans elected the following officers last night:

Captain, W. A. Davis; first Lieutenant, Fred. W. Timmons; second, W. R. Dawson; camp counsel, J. J. Rose, Charles Applegate and J. H. Moore; delegate to division encampment, Criss McConnell; alternate, Joel B. Taylor.

The camp is in better condition than ever before in its history. It is probable that the officers will be publicly installed early in January. Col. A. G. McKenzie, of Wellsville, inspected the camp last night, and after it was over said that he doubted if there was a camp in the state that could get a better rating.

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Leland at the Grand Friday.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Solicitor Clark is in Lisbon today on business.

Zach Irwin went to Cambridge, Pa., this morning.

George Buxton, Sr., is in Pittsburg this afternoon on business.

W. H. Adams and daughter, Miss Mayme, are among today's Pittsburg visitors.

Miss Mame Wallock has returned to her home in Beaver Falls after visiting in this city.

J. T. Davis, of near Alliance, returned to his home today, after a visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. D. H. Ball returned to her home in Marquette, Mich., today after a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Hill, Third street.

Mrs. Fry, who sang so well at the Grand last night, was the guest of Mrs. Dix while in the city, and returned to her home in Rochester today. The ladies have been firm friends for a number of years.

### OLD TRAPS.

The Inspectors Find that Some Buildings are Unsafe.

Mayor Gilbert, Chief Adam and Mr. Little, who inspected buildings in the city yesterday afternoon, were surprised to find that many are unsafe. They need attention, and the inspecting board made a little list of what they found, and will report to council when their work is done. It will require another tour of inspection to do this, for the board did not complete the work yesterday. In all probability council will order the buildings made safe, and if this is not done, or will entail too much expense, the old traps will have to be torn down.

### WILL MEET THE RATE.

There Will Undoubtedly be a Telephone War.

There will undoubtedly be a brisk telephone war when the Phoenix company secures a franchise, and is ready for business. The Bell company have already shown that they can meet competition in the city, and it is understood that the rate of the Phoenix will be met as soon as the concern is ready to serve its subscribers. It was suggested today that, as two companies would cause confusion, and not make either very rich, council take the question in hand, and fix a maximum rate for telephones.

### HAVE YOU BOUGHT IT?

This Is Interesting Many Residents of East Liverpool.

Some of the best men of East Liverpool, backed by mechanics who are anxious to secure a strong fund of information, and secure it in the least possible time, have gladly purchased Cram's New Universal Atlas of the World, in book form, and they now pronounce it one of the very best acquisitions to a library than can possibly be secured. It is a regular mine of much needed information on vital points. Mr. J. N. Weir, the gentlemanly agent, will call on you.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by A. H. Bulger, druggist.

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